

The Housewife Seeks Escape From Monotony Rather Than From Drudgery

By MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN, in Women's Home Companion.

WHAT conclusions shall we draw from these advance findings of the Home Equipment Survey of the General Federation of Women's Clubs?

The sociologist and economist who bases findings on statistics and observation of the home from the outside will probably say that housekeepers, like society in general, place a low valuation on the time and the labor of the woman in the home.

Sentimentalists will say that the men do not supply funds to equip the kitchen, which is the woman's workshop.

But we club women who study conditions from the inside of the home probably understand the situation better than either the learned economist or the unthinking sentimentalist. Women no longer undervalue their services in the home. Many of them engaged in gainful occupations before marriage and know the value of their time to the minute. They have chosen marriage, home-making and the daily round of domestic duties deliberately. They run their homes on the budget plan and have personal allowances to spend as they like.

Then why does the automobile take precedence over the stationary tub, the telephone over the vacuum cleaner and the radio over the power-iron sewing machine?

Because the housewife for generations has sought escape from the monotony rather than the drudgery of her lot. She can and does endure toil, actual physical labor, patiently and cheerfully; but she breaks physically and nervously under monotony. The automobile, the telephone and the talking machine or radio offer the modern home-maker the escape from that monotony which drove many of her predecessors insane.

The telephone is the housewife's first protection against loneliness. The automobile carries her far beyond the scene of her dull round of household duties. The voices of human beings, the lilt of music coming to her through the air stimulate her mind and soothe her spirit while she works.

She does not mind washing stacks of supper dishes under the glow of an electric globe, but the task doubles or trebles if she must do it by the smoky, dim light from a kerosene lamp. She does not mind sweeping if at the end of the task she can chat via the telephone with a neighbor five miles away and she will beat rugs for an hour—if the evening brings the relaxation of an automobile drive.

We intend to inaugurate a drive for more labor-saving devices in the home. It can be done. It will be done. And when it has been done the American home-maker will have more time for companionship with her husband and children, more time for self-improvement, more time for the relaxation which will prolong her life and increase her efficiency.

"Eugenics and Euthenics Must Become Dominant Matters of Concern"

By DR. J. H. KELLOGG, Noted Dietitian.

We must provide compensation for the departure from normal conditions of life which civilization necessarily involves. We need not return to savagery to be healthy, but we must see that the air we breathe is as clean as that which the savage breathes, that the food we eat is as wholesome and pure as the water we drink. We must encourage out-of-door living and sleeping. We must provide in every city out-of-door gymnasiums with swimming pools for boys and girls. We must inculcate the principles of biologic living, and respect for the body, and appreciation of the value of physical fitness. We must give our pale skins more contact with the sun and air; we must keep the inside of our bodies as clean as the outside. We must cultivate clean blood. Society must establish laws and sanctions which will check the operation of heredity in the multiplication of the unfit. Eugenics and euthenics must become dominant matters of study and concern. Thus, and thus only, may we hope to check the mad rush of the race down the hill of decadence and slowly climb back and up toward the proud eminence where the race of man as the handiwork of God and the masterpiece of creation, by the aid of his unapproached intelligence and through implicit obedience to biologic laws, may defy the ravages of time and the perturbations of physical forces, and endure forever, indestructible and triumphant among the millions of animal forms now living and their predecessors buried in the crust of the earth.

Democracy Has Been Afraid of Itself and of Its Own Chosen Officials

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Former Governor of Illinois.

It is said that there are ten departments of government at Washington. That is so only in name. In fact, there are many times ten independent and practically unrelated agencies of government there. No department under these circumstances can avoid becoming rigid and lawbound, and "red tape" necessarily becomes the rule. If, instead, the department head were authorized to prescribe the duties of subordinates, the "red tape" would largely disappear. The responsible head would have power commensurate with his responsibility. Instead of an inert mass you would have a living organism with an actual head. Democracy has been afraid of itself and of its own chosen officials, and has hedged them about with so many restrictions that genuine efficiency has been well-nigh impossible. We have framed our laws as though they were to execute themselves, providing in detail for every contingency, leaving no means by which the head could meet unforeseen contingencies. We have gone on the theory that we could tie men's hands for evil, but at the same time leave them free for good.

Radio to Grow to Be One of Towering Industries of Our Country

By MAJ. GEN. J. G. HARBORD, Radio Corporation of America.

It is not given to mortal man to read the future of an art with such undreamed possibilities. That radio will grow to be one of the towering industries of our country may be safely ventured as prophecy. In international communications I can visualize a world even more completely linked together, to the betterment of relations and the promotion of lasting peace. Every part of the world is destined to benefit by improved communications. Entire written messages, perhaps newspapers, will be flashed as complete pictures or documents.

Efficient communication with commercial aircraft will be ready probably before the aircraft are provided. Marine service to and from and between ships will even more completely minimize the perils of the deep. Television is not far distant. Static will be chained a captive at the wheels of radio progress. International broadcasting will become a commonplace. Entertainment and instruction will penetrate to the remotest places of the world. The thought currents of all humanity will mingle and will ebb and flow across the dividing oceans.



1—Town of Linn Creek, Mo., which will be moved to a nearby hill to make room for the Osage electric power reservoir. 2—Postmaster General New inspecting new armored mail truck adopted by Post Office department. 3—Bishop W. T. Manning of New York laying the foundation stone for the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Features of Tax Reduction Bill as Completed by the House Committee.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THE house ways and means committee last week completed its draft of the tax reduction measure which will be put forward by the administration in the next session of congress, and as it will have the support of the conservative Democrats its passage is virtually assured. Aggregate reductions of income and other taxes are estimated at \$308,372,709. There will be no decrease in surtaxes on incomes between \$10,000 and \$45,000 because it was found such decrease would result in too great loss of revenue; but those incomes get the benefit of increased exemptions and decreases in the normal rates. Accepting the advice of the treasury experts, the committee rescinded its previous action extending the \$400 exemption for each child below eighteen years of age so as to include those up to twenty-one years when still in school. Administrative difficulties made this extension undesirable.

In the measure adopted the surtax schedule starts at one per cent upon net incomes in excess of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$14,000, as provided in the present law. One per cent is added, as in the present law, for each additional \$2,000 up to \$30,000. A ten per cent rate is reached, as at present, on the amount of net income in excess of \$30,000 and not in excess of \$34,000. Eleven per cent applies between \$34,000 and \$38,000, 12 per cent between \$38,000 and \$42,000, and 13 per cent between \$42,000 and \$46,000. The existing act has a rate of 14 per cent between \$42,000 and \$44,000, but the new schedule extends the 14 per cent rate up to \$46,000.

Under the new schedule there is a surtax of 15 per cent between \$46,000 and \$50,000, 16 per cent between \$50,000 and \$60,000, 17 per cent between \$60,000 and \$70,000, 18 per cent between \$70,000 and \$80,000, 19 per cent between \$80,000 and \$100,000, and 20 per cent on that portion of net income in excess of \$100,000. The 40 per cent maximum of the present law applies above \$500,000, while the 20 per cent rate of the present law is reached at \$56,000.

With every disposition to be liberal, the committee still found it wise to reject a number of proposals that would be likely to cut down too far the government's revenue. Among these was an amendment under which small corporations and partnerships might have the option of filing returns as corporations or partnerships, thus electing whether to be taxed at a flat 12 1/2 per cent or to be subject to surtaxes. Another was the elimination of the present 12 1/2 per cent limitation on taxes and deductions for capital gains and losses. A 10 per cent tax on pistols and revolvers was retained.

The estimated loss of \$308,372,709 in revenue is distributed as follows: Income taxes.....\$193,574,546 Gift tax.....1,000,000 Cigars and tobacco... 12,000,000 Alcohol.....4,000,000 Excise taxes.....84,367,163 Occupational taxes... 11,431,000 Stamp taxes.....2,000,000

In considering proposals for the reorganization of the board of tax appeals the committee tentatively approved a permanent board of 16 members with either long terms or life tenures, subject to removal for malfeasance in office; an increase in salary from \$7,000 to \$9,000, a prohibition against practice before the board at any time by members who are removed and a ban against practice within four years by members resigning.

COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL started out to make good on his promise to sustain his many charges against the air service, and his witnesses, one after another, confirmed his accusations of maladministration by the army and navy officials. The law officer of the trial board, Col. Blanton Winship, gave him a free rein. Maj. Carl Soutz, chief of the tactical unit

of the training division of the air service, gave various instances of alleged mismanagement by the War department and declared he believed the development of aviation was being retarded by the department's attitude. Asked his opinion of the knowledge of the general staff in aviation, he replied:

"It is the knowledge of men who have not been trained in aviation. With the exception of Maj. M. F. Harmon and Maj. G. C. Brandt, no officers of the general staff have had the air service training that comes of having been in command of tactical units."

Capt. Robert Oldys, who has supervision of defense projects in the overseas possessions, said his recommendations in many instances had not been followed and he was not given sufficient equipment or personnel to carry out the plans that were approved.

To support Mitchell's accusation that high ranking officers had made false and misleading statements to boards of investigation, General Fries, head of the chemical warfare service, was called. His testimony was contradictory to the statement made by General Drum, assistant chief of staff, that it would take 3,439,000 pounds of mustard gas to render the District of Columbia unoccupable and that 2,000 planes would be needed to carry the gas. General Fries said the job could be done with 360 planes each carrying a 1,000-pound gas bomb.

On Thursday five officers of long experience in the air service told the court of deaths, delays and damages which they attributed to the shortcomings of the department, of neglected training and recommendations ignored; and on following days the testimony along this line was piled up by the defense.

Mrs. Lansdowne's charges that naval officials attempted to dictate her testimony before the naval court inquiry on the destruction of the Shenandoah were repeated by her at the Mitchell trial, and are to be thoroughly investigated by the Navy department. Mrs. Lansdowne asserts that Capt. Paul Foley, judge advocate of the naval court, called at her home and questioned her, and that later she was given a letter purporting to come from Foley, containing a statement for her to use in testifying before the court.

FORCED to a showdown by the demands of the council of ambassadors on the subject of disarmament, the German government has yielded on all points, and as a result it is expected that the evacuation of the Cologne area will begin on December 1. Little or nothing of Germany's military glory will remain. Here are the main changes to be made by Berlin:

General von Seeckt, commander of the reichswehr, is to be replaced by a civilian holding a political office, and the corps commanders will be responsible to him. The general staff will be liquidated. The security police will be recruited on a basis of life-long service and all military titles in it will be abolished. The big guns yet remaining in the fortress of Koelnberg will be destroyed. The German government undertakes to prevent military training of the German youth. These concessions by the government, it is predicted, will make possible the ratification of the Locarno pact before December 1. Consequently it is likely the treaties will be signed by Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann under special authorization of President von Hindenburg, based on an article of the constitution.

KING TUTANKHAMEN, who had lain undisturbed in his tomb at Luxor, Egypt, since 1348 B. C., was lifted from his coffin Thursday by Howard Carter and propped up against a wall. There the scientists of the expedition submitted the mummy to an X-ray examination, and they hope to determine thus whether the pharaoh died of tuberculosis, as some Egyptologists think, or was murdered, as Mr. Carter suspects. Tut's internal organs, which were found in jars, will be analyzed for possible traces of poison. Mr. Carter has a theory that the king was slain by General Horemheb, who usurped the throne. The mummy was incased in three golden inner coffins which are said to be wonderfully decorated. Carter's operations are surrounded with extraordinary secrecy.

NEWS from China was exciting last week—if you can get excited over news from China. For several weeks the forces in opposition to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian, had been gathering strength, and finally they drove him and his troops northward and threatened to cut off his retreat. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang assumed full control at Peking, where the government officials were virtual prisoners, and on Thursday word came via Hawaii indicating that martial law had been proclaimed and that President Tuan Chi-jui had resigned. Members of the cabinet and other officials who supported Chang already had thrown up their jobs and fled. Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, governor of Chekiang, it is said, is planning to attack Manchuria with troops that are being embarked at Shanghai and Hanchow.

MUSSOLINI emerges stronger than ever from the rumpus caused by the recent plot to assassinate him. The plan, according to official investigators, was first to kill the premier and then to overthrow the government by an armed revolt. The chief conspirators, presumably, are under arrest and will be punished, but the dictator wisely restrained his Fascist hosts from exacting promiscuous vengeance. Socialist organizations are being suppressed.

Another ruler, King Ferdinand of Rumania, escaped assassination which was plotted by Communists.

REFUNDING of Italy's debt to the United States was concluded on generous terms to the debtor. It is unnecessary to give the details of the settlement. In the words of the American debt commission: "Under this arrangement the total annual payments begin at \$5,000,000 and reach \$80,000,000 in the last year. For an original debt of \$1,648,000,000 the United States will receive during the period of the agreement (62 years) a total of \$2,407,000,000."

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

HOOPER, acting on the advice of the fourth national radio conference in Washington, announces that no additional licenses for operation of broadcasting stations will be issued until the present congested condition of the air is cleared up. The conference favored limiting the number of stations and restricting broadcasting on a basis of service to listeners. It voted that direct advertising should be eliminated. Most important of the actions of the conference was the adoption of a legislative program which will be presented to congress. The principles of this program are:

The administration of radio shall be vested in the secretary of commerce. Free speech shall be upheld. While broadcasting stations shall not be regarded as public utilities, permits to go on the air shall be issued only to those who will render a benefit to the public.

The President shall have power to commandeer stations in period of war. No monopoly in radio communication shall be permitted.

Appeal from decisions of the secretary of commerce may be made to appropriate courts.

The secretary shall have power to classify all stations, fix and assign call letters, wave length, power, location, time of operation, character of emission and duration of license.

Permits for the construction of broadcasting stations must be secured before construction.

Stations must respect distress signals.

The secretary shall have power of revocation of licenses for failure to comply with the law, regulations of the department or terms of the license.

Existing stations will be given a reasonable length of time to comply with the terms of the new legislation when enacted.

Rebroadcasting shall be prohibited without the consent of the originating station.

Licenses will be granted for a period of five years, renewable for like periods.

Call letters represent a property right during the life of a license and the secretary shall not change wave-length power, time of operation, nor character of emission without the consent of the licensee, unless public necessity demands such changes.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"
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PLUMBING AND HEALTH

MODERN plumbing, like modern dentistry, is practically an American invention. The average home in this country is far superior to those in other countries in heating, ventilating, lighting, the disposal of waste and the supplying of water. Even the cheapest flats and tenement houses here have household conveniences which few families in European countries enjoy.

The object of plumbing systems in the house is twofold: the removal of individual and household waste and the furnishing of pure water for household purposes, for drinking and bathing.

When we first began to look for the causes of disease, much attention was given to sewerage. Many diseases, such as typhoid, pneumonia, scarlet fever and diphtheria, were attributed to air from drains. This was a survival of the old belief in the existence of "miasms," "effluvia," noxious vapors and bad air, which caused disease. "Defective plumbing" was a popular explanation of disease epidemics.

We know now that the possibility of disease being caused by the air from drains and sewers is practically negligible. If drain pipes carrying away sewage and water pipes carrying in water are so leaky as to allow the sewage to get into the water pipe, typhoid fever may result, as generally happens when drinking water is polluted by sewage.

But most diseases caused by germs are passed from one person directly to another. They are not carried by air, neither are they caused by bad air. Constant breathing of air laden with sewer gas might possibly cause lowered resistance to disease, although even this is by no means certain.

Plumbing methods and materials have made great advances in the last 25 years. We all remember the old zinc-lined boxed-in bathtubs, wash-bowls and kitchen sinks, in which leaking pipes kept the floors and walls water-soaked, causing bad smells, cockroaches and water bugs. Present-day open plumbing, in which all pipes are uncovered, porcelain or enameled bathtubs and sinks and better methods of soldering and joining pipes, have made the bathroom and the kitchen the most sanitary rooms in the whole house.

But to keep the plumbing in the house in good working order requires constant care and watchfulness. The soil and waste pipes should be kept free, so that a constant current of air prevents odors. Traps and drain pipes should be frequently flushed out with a hot solution of ammonia or washing soda to prevent them from being stopped up by accumulated grease, and cracks and breaks should be promptly repaired. Defective plumbing does not cause disease, but it may cause a great deal of discomfort.

THE UNIVERSAL FOOD

BREAD has been the most important food of the human race and probably always will continue to be. Whatever variety of fruits and vegetables the Luther Burbanks of the future may develop or however the improvement of transportation may make it possible to ship foods all over the world, bread will always be, literally as well as poetically, the staff of life.

While man was a wandering animal he lived on the meat of animals and on wild fruits and vegetables. But as soon as he established a home and settled in one spot, he began planting grain. Even the wandering Indians planted a field of corn in the spring and waited until the corn had grown and ripened. The World War showed that no matter how great a nation's wealth in gold or silver, steel or cotton, it was strong only in proportion to its bread supply.

The amount of bread needed by the different nations varied widely, depending on the habits of their people. In Italy, where bread or its equivalents in the form of macaroni and spaghetti forms a large part of the food supply of the people, 90 per cent of the required food supply was in the form of bread. France needed 60 per cent of her food in the form of bread. One-half or 50 per cent of England's food was bread. So under all the need for iron, powder and other war supplies was the stern necessity of getting enough wheat to Europe, in spite of the German U boats, to give the people of the allied nations enough bread to keep them alive.

This country has never been a bread-eating nation as have the older countries of Europe. The quantity and variety of food in the United States is such that only about 35 per cent of our food is bread. This, according to Dr. Graham Lusk, one of the leading food authorities, is because the comparatively low price of food and the high wages paid in this country make it possible for most of our people to buy the most expensive foods.

For bread is a cheap food, when measured by its heat-producing and nourishing value. As Dr. Alonzo Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania says, "Bread is our cheapest food, for it gives us one-third more nourishment for one-tenth the cost."

MRS. WILHELMY SAVED BY FRIEND

Doctor Advised Operation Friend Said Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound First

St. Paul, Minnesota.—"I was all run-down from overwork and worry, had no appetite, could not sleep at night, and looked like a corpse. I have six children (five boys and one girl) and did not get any strength after my last baby was born. I was getting worse and thinner every day. The doctor said I had to go to the Hospital but this I could not do on account of my family. So I went to a friend of mine and told her what the doctor had told me and she said, 'Now do as I tell you. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as I have done. It helped me.' So I started taking the Vegetable Compound and I noticed after the first few bottles that I felt considerably better. After taking 9 or 10 bottles I got over my fainting spells. Everybody who sees me now notices the great improvement in my health. I am gaining in weight and strength and am feeling fine. Eat well and sleep good nights. Any woman can write to me and I will answer her letter." — Mrs. MARY WILHELMY, 309 Duke Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

For Constipation take DR. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup

Keep yourself going at top speed, move as many of the hazards to health, look well, feel well and act well. Do your duty to yourself.

His Nose Knows The center of onion production in the United States is moving slowly westward. Ezra K. Sidebottom thinks this probably accounts for the strange conduct of his dog who will stand for an hour at a time with his nose to the east, sniffing the air.—Copper's Weekly.

BEAUTIFY IT WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye Each 15-cent package contains directions, so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings — everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Hall for Women The Dominion government has granted a site in Ottawa for a national women's memorial hall, which will be used to house the general offices of virtually all of the prominent national organizations of women in Canada.

In Some Society The foolish sayings of the rich man pass for laws in society.—Don Quixote.

You can't always tell how much a girl wants you to kiss her by the strenuous objection she puts up.

MOTHER!

Clean Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! Even a fretful, bilious, constipated child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to cleanse the bowels and sweeten the stomach. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.